

LIC

The licentiate somewhat *licentious*, least they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter. *Camden's Remains.*
LICENTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *licentious*.] Boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained. *Ral.*
 This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*
 During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the queen was insulted. *Swift.*

LICH. *n. f.* [lice, Saxon.] A dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred christians. *Salve magna parvus.* *Lichwake* is still retained in Scotland in the same sense.

LICHOWL. *n. f.* [lich and owl.] A sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

TO LICK. *v. a.* [liccan, Saxon; *licken*, Dutch.]

1. To pass over with the tongue.
Esculapius went about with a dog and a she-goat, both which he used much in his cures; the first for *licking* all ulcered wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a savage beast;
 Whelp'd without form, until the dam
 Has lick'd it into shape and frame. *Hudibras, p. i.*
 He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
 And licks the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*
 I have seen an antiquary lick an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste. *Addison.*

2. To lap; to take in by the tongue.
 At once pluck out
 The multitudinous tongue; let them not lick
 The sweet which is their poison. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

3. To lick up. To devour.
 Now shall this company lick up all that are round about us,
 as the ox licketh up the grafs. *Numb. xxii. 4.*
 When luxury has lick'd up all thy pelf,
 Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself:
 Think how posterity will treat thy name. *Pope's Horace.*

LICK. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough usage; a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave me a lick across the face. *Dryden.*

LICKERISH. *adj.* [liccepca, a glutton, Saxon.]

LICKEROUS. *adj.* [liccepca, a glutton, Saxon.]

1. Nice in the choice of food; squeamish.
 Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfactions to a liquorish palate. *L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy.
 Then is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation,
 whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*
 Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know
 That it was love that shin'd in shining maid;
 But lick'rous, poison'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*
 Certain rare manuscripts, fought in the most remote parts
 by Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, had been left to his
 widow, and were upon sale to the jesuits, *liquorish* chapmen
 of all such ware. *Watson.*

In vain he profer'd all his goods to save
 His body, destin'd to that living grave;
 The *liquorish* hag rejects the pelf with scorn,
 And nothing but the man would serve her turn. *Dryden.*
 In some provinces they were so *liquorish* after man's flesh,
 that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying
 man. *Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.
 Wouldst thou seek again to trap me here
 With *lickerish* baits, fit to enslave a brute? *Milton.*

LICKERISHNESS. *n. f.* [from *lickerish*.] Niceness of palate.

LICORICE. *n. f.* [*glycyrrhiza*; *glycyrrhiza*, Italian; *glycyrrhiza*, Latin.] A root of sweet taste.

Liquorice hath a papilionaceous flower; the pointal which
 arises from the empalement becomes a short rod, containing
 several kidney-shaped seeds; the leaves are placed by pairs
 joined to the mid-rib, and are terminated by an odd
 lobed. *Miller.*

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky
 reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice,
 void of smell, and of a taste sweeter than sugar, it grows
 wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany.
 This root is excellent in coughs, and all disorders of the
 lungs. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us
 from Spain and Holland; from the first of which places it
 obtained the name of Spanish juice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

LICTOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] A beadle that attended the consuls
 to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy *lictors*
 Will catch at us like *krumpets*. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

LIE

Proconsuls to their provinces
 Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,
 Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power. *Milton.*

Democritus could feel his spleen, and shake
 His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;
 Though in his country-town no *lictors* were,
 Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

LID. [lids, Saxon; *lid*, German.]

1. A cover; any thing that shuts down over a vessel; a lid,
 cover, or stopple that enters the mouth.
 Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to
 the lid of the cup, that it was shut down upon her. *Addison.*

2. The membrane that, when we sleep or wink, is drawn over
 the eye.
 Do not for ever with thy veiled lids,
 Seek for thy noble father in the dust. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
 Our eyes have lids, our ears still open we keep. *Davies.*
 The fields fair eyes saw her, and saw no more,
 But shut their flow'ry lids for ever night,
 And winter strew'd her way. *Craheau.*

That eye dropp'd sense distinct and clear,
 As any mule's tongue could speak;
 When from its lid a pearly tear
 Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

The rod of Hermes
 To sleep could mortal eye-lids fix,
 And drive departed souls to Styx:
 That rod was just a type of Sid's,
 Which o'er a British fenate's lids
 Could scatter opium full as well,
 And drive as many souls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE. *n. f.* [lie, French.] Any thing impregnated with some
 other body; as, soap or salt.

Chamber-lie breads fleas like a loach. *Shakespeare.*
 All liquid things conected by heat become yellow; as,
 lie, wort, &c. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

LIE. *n. f.* [lige, Saxon.]

My name's Macbeth.
 —The devil himself could not pronounce a title
 More hateful to mine ear.
 —No; nor more fearful.
 —Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword
 I'll prove the lie thou speak'st. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

A lie is properly an outward signification of something con-
 trary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so
 that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same
 thing not meant, or intended, that is properly a lie. *South.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of
 our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted
 with a lie, than the will can chuse an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true,
 and I say to him, this is not true, or this is false, I only
 convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the pri-
 mary idea; but if I say it is a lie, the word lie carries also
 a secondary idea; for it implies both the falshood of the speech,
 and my reproach and censure of the speaker. *Watts's Logic.*

2. A charge of falshood.
 That lie shall lye so heavy on my sword,
 That it shall render vengeance and revenge;
 Till thou the lie giver, and that lie, rest
 In earth as quiet as thy father's skull. *Shakesp. Rich. II.*

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men
 should unanimously give the lie to what, by the most invin-
 cible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will give their own experience the lie, rather than
 admit of any thing disagreeing with these tenets. *Locke.*

3. A fiction.
 The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
 The truth is moral, though the tale a lie. *Dryden.*

TO LIE. *v. n.* [loggan, Saxon; *liegen*, Dutch.]

1. To utter criminal falshood.
 I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodg-
 ing, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in
 mine own throat. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

If a soul lye unto his neighbour in that which was delivered
 him to keep, he shall restore that which was delivered.
Levit. vi. 1.
Job xxxiv. 6.

Should I lie against my right?
 Inform us, will the emp'or treat?
 Or do the prints and papers lie? *Pope.*

TO LIE. *v. n. pret. I lay; I have lain or lien.* [liegen, Saxon;
liggen, Dutch.]

1. To rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against
 something else.
 To rest, to lean upon.
 Death lies on her like an untimely flow'r;
 Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field. *Shakespeare.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
 Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*

3. To

LIE

3. To be reposed in the grave.
 All the kings of the nations lie in glory, every one in his
 own house. *Isa. xiv. 18.*

I will lie with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of
 Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen. xlvii. 30.*

4. To be in a state of decumbiture.
 How many good young princes would do so; their fathers
 lying to sick as yours at this time is. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*

My little daughter lieth at the point of death; I pray thee
 come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed. *Mark v. 23.*

5. To pass the time of sleep.
 The watchful traveller,
 That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,
 Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

6. To be laid up or reposed.
 I have seen where coppéras is made great variety of
 them, divers of which I have yet lying by me. *Boyle.*

7. To remain fixed.
 The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us,
 the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever lien at their
 hearts. *Temple.*

8. To reside.
 If thou dost well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou
 dost not well, sin lieth at the door. *Gen. iv. 7.*

9. To be placed or situated.
 We have gone through deserts, where there lay no way. *Wisd. v. 7.*

I fly
 To those happy climes that lie,
 Where day never shuts his eye,
 Up in the broad fields of the sky.

There lies our way, and that our passage home. *Dryd.*
 Envy lies between beings equal in nature, though unequal
 in circumstances. *Collier of Envy.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, lies out of the
 road. *Locke on Education.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in
 obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative
 idea. *Locke.*

10. To press upon.
 Thy wrath lieth hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me
 with all thy waves. *Psal. lxxxviii. 7.*

He that commits a sin shall find
 The pressing guilt lie heavy on his mind,
 Though bribes or favour shall alert his cause. *Creech.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular
 anguish which seems to lie so heavy on Leonora. *Addison.*

11. To be troublesome or tedious.
 Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should
 have spent their time, at least what lay upon their hands, in
 chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their
 time advantageously that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the fe-
 male world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ
 those hours that lie upon their hands. *Addison's Guardian.*

12. To be judicially fixed.
 If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would
 turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than
 sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*

13. To be in any particular state.
 If money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakespeare.*
 The highways lie waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth. *Isa.*
 The seventh year thou shalt let it rest and lie still. *Exod.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular subject
 cannot be improved, merely because it has lain without im-
 provement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

14. To be in a state of concealment.
 Many things in them lie concealed to us, which they who
 were concerned understood at first sight. *Locke.*

15. To be in prison.
 Your imprisonment shall not be long;
 I will deliver you, or else lie for you. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

16. To be in a bad state.
 Why will you lie pining and pinching yourself in such a
 loneliness, starving course of life. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

The generality of mankind lie pecking at one another, till
 one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you lie bellowing
 with your finger in your mouth? *L'Estrange's Fables.*

17. To be in a helpless or exposed state.
 To see a hated person superior, and to lie under the an-
 guish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion. *Collier.*

It is but a very small comfort, that a plain man, lying
 under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this
 fine sentence. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the
 vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a
 more than ordinary care not to lie at the mercy of the wea-
 ther in our moral conduct. *Addison's Freeholder.*

LIE

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collect-
 ed from a most miserable race of farmers, at whose mercy
 every minister lies to be defrauded. *Swift.*

18. To conflict.
 The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it
 will grow to a most prosperous perfection.

—It lies much in your holding up; haste you speedily to
 Angelo. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

He that thinks that diversion may not lie in hard labour,
 forgets the early rising, and hard riding of huntmen. *Locke.*

19. To be in the power; to belong to.
 He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve
 credit, and yet goes about to blast it, as much as in him
 lies. *Stillingfleet on Idolatry.*

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee lies, to preserve
 the lives of all men. *Dunpe's Rules for Devotion.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it lies
 On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

20. To be charged in any thing; as, an action lieth against
 one.

21. To cost; as, it lies me in more money;
 22. To lie at. To importune; to tease.

23. To lie by. To rest; to remain still.
 Ev'ry thing that heard him play,
 Ev'n the billows of the sea,
 Hung their heads, and then lay by;
 In sweet mulick is such art,
 Killing care, and grief of heart, *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

24. To lie down. To rest; to go into a state of repose.
 The leopard shall lie down with the kid. *Isa. xi. 6.*

The needy shall lie down in safety. *Isa. xiv. 30.*

25. To lie down. To sink into the grave.
 His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall lie
 down with him in the dust. *Job xx. 11.*

26. To lie in. To be in childbed.
 As for all other good women that love to do but little
 work, how handsome it is to lie in and sleep, or to lounge
 themselves in the sun-shine, they that have been but a while
 in Ireland can well witness. *Spenser on Ireland.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you
 must go visit the lady that lies in. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

She had lain in, and her right breast had been apotte-
 mated. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

The doctor has practised both by sea and land, and there-
 fore cures the green sickness and lings in. *Spectator.*

When Florimel design'd to lie privately in;
 She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal,
 That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her once
 squeal. *Prior.*

Hyfterical affections are contracted by accidents in lying
 in. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

27. To lie under. To be subject to.
 A generous person will lie under a great disadvantage. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

This mistake never ought to be imputed as a fault to
 Dryden, but to those who suffered to noble a genius to lie
 under the necessity of it. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

Europe lay then under a deep lethargy, and was no other-
 wise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterb.*

28. To lie upon. To become an obligation or duty.
 There are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls
 lies upon them; the greatest account whereof will be required
 at their hands. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

It should lie upon him to make out how matter, by undi-
 rected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever
 entering or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of hu-
 man bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

29. To lie with. To converse in bed,
 Pardon me, Bassanio,
 For by this ring the lay with me. *Shakespeare.*

LIEF. *adj.* [leop, Saxon; *lief*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved.
 My liefest lord, the thus beguiled had,
 For he was flesh; all flesh doth frailty breed. *Fa. 2u.*

You, with the rest,
 Causeless have laid disgraces on my head;
 And with your best endeavour have stir'd up
 My liefest liege to be mine enemy. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

LIEF. *adv.* Willingly.
 If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send
 for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the truth, I had
 as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of im-
 prisonment. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

LIEGE. *adj.* [lige, French; *ligis*, Italian; *ligius*, low Latin.]
 1. Bound by some feudal tenure; subject: whence *liegeant* for
 subject.

2. Sovereign. [This signification seems to have accidentally
 risen from the former, the lord of liege men, being by mistake
 called liege lord.]

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry VIII, of fa-
 mous memory, for their king and liege lord. *Spenser.*